Germany may be divided politically, but as far as the Olympics of 1960 are concerned it will be unified.

Acting against the strongly expressed wishes of Chancellor Adenauer the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided that there would be *one* German team from both East and West. The members will compete under a German flag upon which is superimposed Olympic symbols.

Similar action was taken last summer concerning China. The IOC refused to accept Formosan athletes alone as representing China.

The IOC is able to take such good actions because (1) committee members are not chosen by the nations but by IOC, (2) the committee seeks to be politically neutral, and (3) the committee is made up of dedicated persons anxious to build world fellowship through athletic contests.

A Chicago business man, Avery Brundage, is the vigorous chairman of IOC. In 1912 he was a member of the US olympic team.

Miss Thelma Stevens, executive secretary for Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division of Christian Service of The Methodist Church, recently spoke out against segregation in The Methodist Church.

Miss Stevens said that certain unofficial laymen's groups are trying to "preserve the segregated structure of the church," and pointed out that Methodist women are concerned about all aspects of segregation.

"Among the most disturbing elements of these organized movements is their effect on the freedom of the pulpit," she said. "Some ministers have been forced from their pulpits and others have 'hushed' their voices."

Some of the same forces within and outside the church that have worked

(continued on page 2)

HOLBROOK LIBRARY
PACIFIC SCHOOL
OF RELIGION

CHAS. HOLBROOK LIBRARY
PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION
1798 SCENIC AVE.
BERKELEY 9, CALIF.
C. 2 60

CONTACT

combining services of the

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

of The Methodist Church

CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
  740 Rush St.
  Chicago 11, Illinois
  A. DUDLEY WARD
  General Secretary
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
  740 Rush St.
  Chicago 11, Illinois
  DANIEL E. TAYLOR
  General Secretary
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE
  100 Maryland Ave., N.E.
  Washington 2, D. C.
  CARADINE R. HOOTON
  General Secretary

Vol. 2., No. 3 Feb. 1, 1960

Editor: Roger Burgess

Managing Editor:
Lee A. Ranck

Contributing Editors:
Charles F. Boss, Emogene Dunlap, Caradine R. Hooton, Robert Regan, Emerson Smith, Carl Soule, Daniel E. Taylor, A. Dudley Ward, Herman Will, John L. Bryan

Circulation Mgr. Sam Griffin

Contact is issued twice each month by the General Boards of Temperance, World Peace and Social & Economic Relations of the Methodist Church.

Contact is a member of The Associated Church Press.

Editorial Offices are in the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Advertising rates and information are available from Editorial Offices, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Subscription Price is $3.00 per year in advance. Single copies are 35c each. Write to Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E. Washington 2, D. C. Air mail edition, $9.00 per year, U. S. only

Change of Address information **should be** sent with both old and new addresses to Contact Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

5

Dateline

(continued from page 1)

to preserve segregation have also given high priority to the fear of communism, never failing to link the two, Miss Stevens said.

President Eisenhower has submitted to Congress a $79.816 billion spending budget for the 1961 fiscal year.

Here is how he totaled up the budget outlook for this fiscal year and next (in billions):

	1960	1961
Receipts	**$78.6**	**$84.0**
Spending	**$78.4**	**79.8**
Surplus	**0.2**	**4.2**

The $84 billion in receipts was based on conservative estimates of the economy's performance in calendar 1960.

One of the elements of the budget is a military budget of $40.9 billion which eliminates five strategic bomber wings and cuts other operating forces to offset increased missile-space spending.

Pentagon spokesmen have confirmed that a one-third increase in the nation's planned long-range ballistic missile force is projected. Funds for starting construction of 70 more operational Atlas and Titan ICMs and three more Polaris submarines are provided.

Even so, the 1961 defense money total—a shade above current spending—allows less money for overall weapons procurement than will be spent this year. The $13.6 billion budgeted for missiles, planes, ships, tanks and other "hardware" is $300 million below 1960 expenditures.

CARNIVAL By Dick Turner

"And do you realize, gentlemen, that 15 cents out of every tax dollar is going to agencies other than ours?"
Reprinted by permission of NEA Service, Inc.

Scientists have been less eager than the politicians to place full blame on the Soviets for the incompletion of a treaty at Geneva.

The statement by Dr. Melman in the section on World Peace of this issue is matched by a long letter to the January 6 *New York Times*, in which Dr. Jay Orear of Cornell university says,

"We must not put the blame for lack of progress entirely on the Russians. I believe a major dragging of feet has come from our side.

"By now people have accepted the fact that no inspection system can be 100 per cent foolproof. There will always be a lower limit to the size of bombs that can be detected.

"If we do not have the courage to take the small risks involved in this test-ban treaty, we will soon be faced with enormously greater risks."

Lee A. Ranck has been named director of Methodist Information for the Washington Area, effective Feb. 1.

His election was announced by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Washington, and the Rev. Clarence L. Fossett, Methodist superintendent of the Baltimore East district and chairman of the Area Methodist Information Commission.

Ranck, 28, has been on the staff of the Methodist Board of Temperance here since June, serving as managing editor of *Contact* and assistant to Roger Burgess, director of communications.

With offices in the Methodist Building, Ranck will be in charge of the church's news bureau serving the Baltimore, Peninsula, and Central Pennsylvania annual conferences which comprise the Washington Episcopal area.

A native of Harrisburg, Pa., he is the son of a minister of the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

The 1959 Convention of the American Farm Federation took place in Chicago recently. The delegates adopted 1960 policies for the Farm Bureau. On the basis of this statement of policies the future holds some interesting new developments in agriculture.

A social action look at agricultural problems

All of those items which can be translated into legislation in the new Congress will be presented and supported vigorously by the Farm Federation and its affiliates across the nation. They will be joined in this by other farm organizations and cooperatives and a substantial section of the American public.

It is highly important that the leaders in social action be acquainted with at least some of the aspects of this new farm policy statement.

Agricultural problems will be central in the forthcoming presidential, congressional, and state elections.

The following is a short summary of the position of the Farm Bureau on several major problems in agriculture.

Support and adjustment

A major objective of the Farm Bureau is to create conditions which will make it possible for farmers to earn and get a high per-family real income in a manner which will preserve freedom and eliminate government regulation of individual farm operations.

The Farm Federation believes that farm production should be kept consistent with the demand for agricultural products. It recommends:

(1) Opposition to compensatory and direct production payments, especially as a substitute for price supports.

(2) Affirmation of the principle of parity which is an attempt to secure a good, healthy balance between the income of the various segments of the national economy. (The basis of the parity formula is to measure statistically changes in relationships between prices farmers receive and prices they pay for a selected group of items.)

(3) However, the parity formula must be adjusted in new situations or be scrapped. It has been used to determine price support levels on certain commodities — a use for which it was not originally designed.

The programs to fix prices and control production do not insure satisfactory farm income, and there is desire to move as quickly as possible to programs which will effectively serve the interests of farmers, but reduce the cost of the taxpayers.

This means that price supports should take account of competitive conditions (supply and demand and market trends). They should not be based on formulas which ignore these factors, nor left completely to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Farm Bureau strongly opposes the establishment of maximums on price support loans, either in total or to individual farms.

Surplus disposal

Farmers should not be put in direct competition with the Commodity Credit Corporation of the government through the dumping of farm surpluses now owned by government on the open market.

A corollary to this is that there should be a stop to the flow of goods into government storage, and that there should be a disposal of the

(continued on page 4)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

(continued from page 3)

existing surpluses apart from introduction into the normal market channels. This might involve overseas export by lowering the prices for sale to foreign markets (as provided in Public Law 480) to compete actively with prices of other nations. It might also entail the free distribution to hungry millions overseas.

Conservation program

As a temporary measure to help farmers adjust production to current needs, the Farm Bureau endorsed a properly designed and administered conservation reserve program which: (1) retires land that otherwise would be devoted to crops, (2) keeps land out of production for a long term of years, (3) prohibits harvesting or grazing land being included in the program, (4) encourages farmers to put entire farms in the reserve, and (5) secures sufficient participation to reduce production substantially, bringing total agricultural production into balance with domestic and foreign market demand.

Already about 30 million acres of land have been voluntarily put in the land conservation program. Farm Bureau leaders have estimated that under this voluntary program, about 75 million acres could be brought in. This would substantially reduce production while at the same time, through strict control to maintain quality and usability of the land, productive capacity would be available for immediate use if such a necessity arose.

Acreage allotments

The Farm Federation expressed a firm conviction that there should be a steady movement in the direction of the elimination of acreage allotments. It recognized, of course, that this will have to be done in an orderly, and often in a slow manner. There will be a transitional period, but the Federation opposes the principle of the government telling farmers how many acres to plant in what kind of products.

Wheat problem

One of the most serious problems is the accumulation of wheat. These surpluses are continuing to mount in spite of existing programs of disposal. There is a sharp decrease in the use of wheat as livestock feed and human consumption.

The Farm Federation suggested the following three points:

(1) Elimination of acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

(2) Price support for wheat based on the support level for corn (which is primarily based on a three year market price average) with adjustments for differences in weight, nutritive value, and buyer preference. This will restore the pricing of wheat to supply-demand conditions as reflected in the market place as rapidly as possible, provided, however, that the price support for wheat for the first year under this program shall not be less than 120 percent of the price support for corn. (Note: It is the judgment of the staff of the Board of Social and Economic Relations that the support price will have to be considerably lower than market to make the program work.)

(3) Adequate measures to protect farmers from the competition of Commodity Credit Corporation sales from accumulated stocks.

The Farm Federation dealt with many other matters, such as specific programs for tobacco, dairy, sugar, and coffee; and also gave a broad coverage to a variety of other economic and social issues, including international affairs.

A summary

These various parts of the program show that the Federation is interested in the following things:

(1) Putting agriculture back on a supply and demand basis, operating within the free market.

(2) Reducing price supports so that they have some relationship to the market. (It would be my judgment that they should be reduced substantially below market if the program is going to be effective.)

(3) Increasing the number of acres in the conservation program as one of the supplementary ways to deal with the surplus problem. There are about 30 million acres voluntarily in it now, and it is estimated that 75 million could come in. Under the program, the land would be maintained in good condition and ready for production if desired.

(4) Keeping the surpluses off the open market, which would put the farmers in competition with the Commodity Credit Corporation. The only alternative is to sell the surpluses or give them away abroad.

(5) Standing against an increasing involvement of government in the agricultural aspects of this nation.

In addition to the statements on agriculture, there were many statements by the Federation on other matters, such as, increase in taxes. As a matter of fact, they said income taxes should be reduced and, if possible, eliminated. There was support for a national right-to-work law, and one for the states. They supported the provisions of Taft-Hartley. They called for the limitations of Social Security benefits and costs and the stabilization of the program. They approved support of the United Nations and an extension of our attempts at international peace.

The program generally is consistent with the position of the farmers, which is a conservative approach to economic and social matters.

For a church which has such a large stake in rural and small-town America, the problems of agricultural economics and their social implications are extremely crucial.

Under the associate secretary of the Board of Social and Economic Relations, there will be an increasing emphasis on agricultural issues, and we recommend once again that our Annual Conference and local church chairmen of social and economic relations use the agricultural package, which is now selling for 50 cents. This includes a full-scale treatment of agricultural problems, together with a guide for your use in group discussion. This will be a prime step in getting good information around the church. Call on us for help. —D.W.

A letter from India on economic social action

The General Secretary of the Board of Social and Economic Relations is very happy to reproduce a portion of a letter received from a very good friend, the Rev. John W. Finney, working at the Methodist Technical School at Baroda-2, B. S., India.

This letter indicates a number of things:

(1) The kind of interest and activity which is being undertaken by the Church in a rapidly changing economy and growing industrialism.

(2) The tremendous need for fellowship between those of us interested in social action here and our brethren working overseas.

(3) The opportunities which are presented to us for sharing of ideas and program resources.

(4) The privilege of developing advance specials which are particularly related to the field of social action.

John would be most happy to hear from any one who reads this and, of course, would be delighted if some of us could undertake to share in the load which he faces and take advantage of the opportunity of service which he suggests.

"Let me say in the first place that I did find this copy of *Contact* stimulating. I felt quite certain after reading it that a great many people in America would appreciate the material found in it, and in so many ways they will be able to see that it is representative of the Gospel of Jesus.

"The news of the Senate approval of $200 million for the development loan fund to help underdeveloped countries with large scale capital investments was encouraging, and I wondered if it could be followed up with short articles describing some of the projects that could be undertaken with such help, and through which there would be a definite easing of tension in the world.

"An example over here would be help for both India and Pakistan to solve the water dispute. There is a project envisaged to solve this problem and I think that news of it would be useful in a magazine like *Contact*. I am looking forward to receiving further copies.

"And now what can I say about your kind request for a specific proposal from me on how, under an advance special, a church or churches might be of concrete help in the work we are doing here. Soon after the revival of the All India Economic Life Conference, Bishop Sundaram wrote:

" 'Thanks for your letter of April 20th. Also for your statement on

purposes and functions of the All India Economic Life Committee. I am sending it to the *Indian Witness*. I hope you do not mind this. It will give people a chance to think about economic evangelism. We will be thinking about it in my Area. *Our chief problem will be leadership on this plane.*'

"Then a member of this committee, Rev. George Garden of South India, wrote: 'From your letter of 9-4-59, and the Interim Committee Minutes, I am glad to learn that something is being pushed on the Economic Life line.

" 'I think what we really need is a full-time traveling secretary who will take ideas and plans from place to place and get people stirred up. Particularly each conference should have a plan, or rather a double plan.

" 'One plan would work through the institutions.

" 'One plan would work through the rural and city pastorate.

Ideas and plans lacking

" 'The problem is not only lack of budget. It is lack of ideas and plans. This can only be done by a traveling secretary who can find out the position in each area, and help from there. The division on two plans is important. Schools and institutions are well organized, have intelligent leadership and usually some funds. We can work with them with more hope than on the pastors, who are usually helpless in these matters anyway, and have to receive a more elementary approach.

" 'This means a gifted man trained in industry and agriculture, with a knack of seeing the opportunity, and the ability to keep his feet on the ground. He need not be a specialist like you and me, but he must work with specialists. A young man, a new man perhaps with endless energy and faith. . . .'

"Please excuse the rather lengthy quotations, but I have also talked with so many leaders since your letter came, and we all realize the need in the Economic Life program for a full-time leader, and everyone has agreed that it would be a good thing if our proposal to you should be in the form of a request for the salary of such a full-time person.

"As salaries go over here in these days such a person would not get much more than Rs400 per month, or roughly $80, so even for a five year period the salary would only come to roughly $4,800.

"However, I will bring this matter

(continued on page 6)

(continued from page 5)

before our Gujerat Conference at the mid-yearly meetings in July and write you again. I would personally like to see our All India Committee help bring up MCOR funds again so that just as small-scale industries around Ghaziabad, and in the Punjab, gained through such funds in the past, so all the 11 Conferences of The Methodist Church in Southern Asia will be able to gain. There are so many plans and ideas really, and even lay leaders capable and ready to help, but capital resources are so often lacking and credit facilities must be found.

"Well, tomorrow will see last year's 13 students returning, and some 24 new ones, and then when Elsie's commerce department opens in July another 15, all of them high school graduates. So you see that we are in for a busy time again.

"Just recently we had the welcome news of a $2,000 gift for equipment; a legacy worth $550 to us annually; and it looks as if John Dean, the man who was sent from Ghaziabad for training in England in Production Engineering, will be coming to join the staff here with his salary found by the Ginter Richmond Methodist Church.

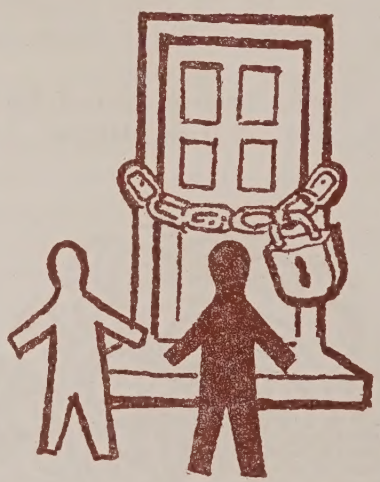
"This is not absolutely certain, but nearly so. From the school our three children attend Elsie secured at paper rate 16 sets of text books on typing, and 16 on accounting—a fine help for her department. And so we feel that God is surely holding our hand and leading us forward in the building up of the Kingdom."

● Twenty-one prominent church leaders, pastors and evangelists have joined in a protest denouncing recent outbreaks of anti-Semitism in this country and Europe. In a statement last month they declared:

"We abhor the outbreak . . . and question whether the attacks upon our Jewish brethren are simply isolated acts of vandalism by juvenile delinquents and other irresponsible persons."

An educator speaks on integrated education

A very fascinating televised panel discussion on the question "Did you find that there was much difference in the ability of Negro children to receive and profit by instruction?" took place on September 13, 1959, with Dr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of the Louisville Public Schools in association with Mrs. Fran Breeden, chairman of the Board of Directors of HOPE (Help Our Public Education); Dr. Willis Sutton, former superintendent of schools in Atlanta; Dr. Sam Webb, Emory University professor of psychology. The telecast was sponsored by the Georgia Council on Human Relations.



During the program, Dr. Carmichael was asked about the scholastic problems and results of desegregation in Louisville. His most fascinating comments are reproduced here:

Question: Did you find that there was much difference in the ability of Negro children to receive and profit by instruction? Was that superior in the white? Was that difficult and did it bring up any problems of discipline?

Mr. Carmichael: Dr. Sutton, I see three or four questions in one there. You use "ability" and you use "achievement." Now let's distinguish between the two for a moment.

I'm no psychologist, no anthropologist, and I don't try to say, on my own knowledge, whether there is equality or inequality in native ability among races of people. I can merely say that the experts tell us there are no provable differences among the races in native capacities. Now, with respect to achievement, we know there are differences in achievement, and that's what we've got to work with. So, then, we never bothered ourselves with trying to answer to anybody's satisfaction whether the Negro child is less intelligent or more intelligent than the white child. We have just worked with them wherever they were.

Now where are they? We have one of the most complete test records in Louisville. I went there in 1945 and the records were there for 10 or 15 years back, by schools and by race. We have continued the pattern and added some new tests. The average Negro child in the sixth grade in 1956 was about one - and - one - half years behind the average white child in the sixth grade. At the eighth grade, the difference was about two years, and by the time you got to the twelfth grade, it was still greater.

Now these are deplorable differences and they present problems, of course. But you have a tremendous spread in a white group of whatever grade from your low-capacity youngster to your high, or from your low achiever to your high achiever. You find in placing Negro and white children in the same classroom, when you put them grade for grade, that there is a wider spread of achievement.

TEMPERANCE

Various agencies of the Federal government are now giving serious attention to deception in advertising and selling.

Agencies involved in moves to protect the public interest as it relates to advertising include the Federal Trade Commission, the Justice Department, and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committees.

The broadcasting industry has received special attention but other mass media are also being considered by these agencies.

Following recent well publicized "payola" investigations by Congressman Oren Harris and the House Commerce committee, Attorney General William Rogers has urged that legislation be enacted to do the following:

(1) Make it a Federal crime for a television or radio station employee to accept pay for broadcasting material without announcing that it is sponsored. The present law only applies to the station.

(2) Permit the FCC to suspend temporarily all license of a station not operating in the public interest. Present law permits the commission to put such a broadcaster off the air permanently — a "death sentence" so drastic it is rarely used.

Both the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Communications Commission have responsibilities relating to deceptive advertising in the broadcasting industry. The FCC, established in 1934, is the regulatory agency for broadcasting, but has traditionally been slow to interfere with programming and advertising. The FTC, created in 1914, is charged with the responsibility to curb unfair or deceptive trade practices and false advertisements whenever they appear. A stepped-up campaign to curtail such trade practices has been announced by FTC chairman Earl Kintner.

During the month of December, 1959, a conference of consumer, business and labor organizations was called by the chairman to discuss deceptive

(continued on page 8)

(continued from page 7)

trade practices. Chairman Kintner told the group that abuses of advertising and selling can best be corrected by industry itself. However, he indicated that a "big stick" is needed by the government.

False and misleading advertising cited at the conference included such things as employment advertising which promises employment and sales upon purchasing a knitting machine or similar expensive equipment. Expensive vending machines are sold to persons with the promise that they can earn $300 to $800 a month with only 8 to 10 hours of work. The buyers discover that placement of the machines may be impossible after they buy them.

Consumer spokesmen heard

Spokesmen for consumer organizations told the trade commission that:

(1) Manufacturers should be prohibited from suggesting to retailers the prices they ought to charge for goods.

(2) Congress should require manufacturers and processors to label and grade all goods and foods in accordance with minimum Federal standards.

(3) The trade commission should set up a consumer advisory committee that would represent consumer interests in the government consulting with the commission regularly.

The importance of the broadcasting industry as an agent of advertising has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. Industry sources indicate that as of March, 1959, 44,462,000 houses in the United States have at least one TV set. The average home keeps the set turned on for five hours a day, seven days a week.

Broadcasting, according to the Communication Commission Act, is allowed only to licensed broadcasters. This is a privilege granted by the Government for periods of three years and it is contingent upon finding that "the public interest, convenience and necessity would be served thereby."

Further hearings, consultations and investigations will be conducted by the agencies involved, including the broadcasting and advertising industry before many abuses will be corrected. However, the advertising industry has been served notice that the "public interest" of the American people will not long permit corrupt practices. —B.R.

Las Vegas casinos use luxury flight bait

Las Vegas casinos aren't satisfied with the steady flow of gamblers through their doors these days. Now they are going out-of-state to bring

in more customers. The bait—"free" champaign-filled luxury flights.

Each day a plush DC-4 carries 70-odd passengers "free" of charge from Los Angeles to the Las Vegas Hacienda Hotel, a gambling establishment on the city's well-known strip. The passengers also get a "free" return trip.

The only catch is a $24.50 "entertainment package" each passenger agrees to buy. Of course the airport limousine deposits passengers in the Hacienda lobby in plain sight of the slot machines and spinning wheels.

The Hacienda's entertainment package includes a bottle of champaign, a dinner, and the limousine transportation to and from the hotel. The $24.50 is only a few dollars above the regular one-way fare charged by commercial airlines.

Gaming room lure

The hotel men say they don't make any profit at the prices they charge, and privately concede that the airlines are operated in order to lure customers into the gaming rooms.

A standing offer of "all the champaign you can drink" is made to the passengers. This usually means two full cases of the beverage are consumed on an average flight, the hotel reports.

Promoters of the entertainment package say that experience has shown that once a passenger is left in the Hacienda lobby, he usually stays on and gambles a bit.

The hotel spent some $90,000 to fix up the interior of a second-hand DC-4. Among the plane's features: two bar-lounges, one with a small piano played during flights by a professional pianist whose music is piped to individual speakers at each row of seats; gold plated seat belt buckles; and seats upholstered in imported fabrics. Two stewardesses attend the passengers.

Another hotel, the Dunes, offers the same type of "entertainment package" flight. Discussions among 12 leading Las Vegas hotels look to the day when a co-operative air venture might provide service from the Nevada city to and from other more distant points.

The tricky question which the Civil Aeronautics Board is discussing about these flights: Is the Hacienda flight — and others similar to it — actually free transportation in a private plane, or is it being made for compensation? If the board decides that the passengers are paying, the hotels would be in violation of Federal regulatory laws because they lack certificates to be commercial carriers. (Rewritten from *The Wall Street Journal.*)

Pa. governor signs pari-mutuel betting bill

Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania ignored a plea by that state's Council of Churches and signed a bill the end of 1959 permitting pari-mutuel race betting for the first time in the state.

The law will permit betting at four harness race tracks but only if endorsed by voters in county referenda. The voters will get their first oppor-

tunity to act on the question in the May, 1961, primary election.

The law would set up a three-member commission within the Agriculture Department with power to designate four tracks each year where pari-mutuel betting would be allowed.

The state would get a 5 per cent rakeoff of the betting plus 5 per cent of admission fees. The state and the track operators would split 50-50 on the breakage and operators would get 10 per cent of the total betting, plus admission fees.

The state revenue would go into a special fund to be given out to various agricultural societies holding fairs.

The Pennsylvania Council of Churches ignored by the governor represents 47 groups with a constituency of three million persons.

..mixed drink fight..

Methodists and Baptists in Atlanta, Ga., have been leading a campaign to end the serving of mixed drinks in local restaurants.

Along with members of other denominations they have been reaching Atlanta's City Hall, county and state officials, and newspapers with resolutions demanding a ban on the practice.

Leaders say this is not a full-scale campaign against mixed drinks, but they list three reasons for their action:

(1) Church members are tired of having restaurants attempt to make them buy mixed drinks when they go out to eat in the evening.

(2) Serving whiskey under the Wine Act, as the city now allows, is illegal.

(3) The whole situation is bad for young people.

The Haygood Memorial Methodist church has spearheaded the movement. This church's official board passed a resolution demanding an end to serving mixed drinks, and sent a copy of the resolution plus an appeal for similar action to all other churches in the council.

Program suggestions: support local option

By a narrow margin, Colbert County in Alabama voted in December, 1959, not to allow the sale of liquor. Thus in the Holy Advent season, a small margin of the citizens of a progressive county voted to maintain an alcohol-free community.

The Reverend Bert Goodwin reported that 50 churches cooperated in the campaign. Prior to the election and Commitment Sunday, Methodists of the county placed a half-page advertisement in the Florence (Alabama) *Times*. This stated "Methodists believe it is better not to drink."

Each year hundreds of local option campaigns are conducted throughout the country. There were 1,409 in 1956, 304 in 1957, and 1,488 in 1958. Annual elections are held in Vermont and biennial elections are conducted in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

In 1958, eight precincts out of 10 in a Chicago election voted out liquor sales. This closed 16 taverns and liquor stores. Clearly this was not a major achievement but it did mean that the children and youth in those communities now have less opportunities provided for turning to alcohol. Recent trends indicate that the community is the best place to act to curb alcoholic beverage availability and thus curb alcohol related problems.

Conference board

(1) If local option is available, help develop stratigies to vote out liquor sale in selected counties.

(2) If local option is not available, and is desirable, place your strategy in connection with the State Temperance Organization and legal counsel and expect to win your campaign.

District directors

(1) Help develop a strategy for voting out all sales of beer, wine and liquor in each county in your district.

(2) Stimulate the pastors and other church leaders, at every opportunity, to work on legislation that will curb sales.

(3) Order enough copies of the new leaflet *Should Our Community Allow Alcohol Sales?* to send to pastors and commission chairmen in the District. Available from the General Board of Temperance, 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington 2, D.C., for $3.00 per 100.

(4) Consult your State Temperance Organization and legal counsel for help in organizing campaigns to curb sales.

(5) Talk with local sheriffs, Treasury agents, or other officials to discuss the question of boot-legging and get his help in massing public support for curbs on these law violations.

Local church leaders

(1) Whether your community has legal sale of alcoholic beverages or not, maintain a constant alertness to curb every attempt to provide or extend sales in the community.

(2) Distribute the new leaflet, *Should Our Community Allow Alcohol Sales?* to the congregation. (See No. 3 under District Directors above.)

(3) If your community allows liquor sale, is local option possible? Can you help organize a community-wide organization to help eliminate sales? Contact your state temperance organization for assistance.

(4) How much boot-legging is done in this community? Discover ways to develop public support to curb this problem such as letters to the editor, radio or television programs.

Canada to get 1960 national liquor code

Canada will have a national code applicable for all types of liquor in all the 10 provinces by April, 1960, according to Canadian liquor commissioners.

The commissioners met recently, and have discussed the problem with the provincial governments. They expect to be ready for a meeting of provincial governments with the national government by the end of the year.

At the present time each province regulates its own beer, wine and liquor advertising, but a national code has been discussed for several years.

The Canadian Association of Liquor Commissioners is made up of commissioners of liquor boards from all 10 provinces and from the two northern Canadian territories.

Reports say that the code will include the prohibition of radio and television liquor advertising. In addition drinking scenes on TV will have to show the proper and moderate use of the product.

The Alberta Liquor Control board has asked breweries not to advertise on television pending the decision on the new code.

Distillers, however, will push for product advertising in newspapers and magazines in order to combat the heavy flow of such advertising in U. S. publications coming into Canada.

Federal agents launch crackdown on pep pills

Federal agents have launched a broad new crackdown on peddlers of amphetamine or "stay-awake" tablets.

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, said recently that the prosecuting campaign will center at truck stops where the tablets are being peddled illegally.

Several arrests have been made in Georgia, Missouri, Illinois, and Connecticut and more arrests in other areas can be expected, Flemming said.

The joint campaign to prosecute peddlers is being carried out by the Food and Drug Administration and the Justice Department, Flemming said.

He reported Food and Drug inspectors have obtained evidence that more than 200 operators of truck stops and similar establishments are selling the tablets.

Food and Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick said that the tablets are now being sold in large quantities "in cold-blooded violation of the law for big profit."

Alcohol advertisers spend over $400,000,000

Alcoholic beverage companies spent well over $400,000,000 in 1958 in their attempt to get the American public to accept their products.

According to figures compiled from trade journals, national associations, and previously published data, alcohol advertisers spent an estimated $412,802,558 in 1958.

This figure is for time and space alone and does not include huge production costs for television commercials and full color printed advertisements.

Here are the estimated advertising expenditures by alcoholic beverage companies in 1958:

Newspapers[1]	$ 62,801,000
National magazines[2]	40,719,490
Network television[3]	6,288,987
Spot television[4]	44,214,000
Network radio[5]	3,000,000
Spot radio[6]	10,500,000
Point of purchase[7]	207,500,000
Outdoor[8]	37,779,081
Total	412,802,558

[1] Advertising Age, April 27, 1959, p. 64.
[2] Publishers Information Bureau, 1959.
[3 4] Sponsor's 13 Annual Air Media Basics, 1959-60, p. 110.
[5] Estimate from previously published data.
[6] Estimate from previously published data.
[7] Estimate from previously published data.
[8] Estimate from previously published data.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

There is consternation over the report by Senator Mike Monroney that the saddening loss of 35 lives in an airline explosion over North Carolina was due to a suicide bomb. The Senate subcommittee is to be commended for strengthening legislation to prevent future tragedies of this kind.

The Federal Aviation Agency could have rendered a positive service to the nation if it had treated the plea of the pilots and stewardesses with more intelligent concern. Unless the Senate acts favorably on the Thurmond Bill, S. 4, to outlaw the service of intoxicants aloft, other untoward accidents are sure to follow.

Aviation and alcohol cannot be safely mixed. There is always as much potential danger in the bottle as in the bomb. Concerned individuals ought to communicate immediately with your Senators, urging passage of this reasonable bill.

The first five days of this decade of destiny, five persons were accidentally killed in the District of Columbia. The Director of Traffic Safety said: "After investigation we can only attribute these deaths to whiskey and speed!" Three hundred seventy four died from accidents during the New Year's holiday weekend! The National Safety Council said 55 per cent of these were alcohol-related.

Last year over 37,000 were killed. It is now reported by the National Foundation for Highway Safety, Inc., that of the 2,125,000 persons injured in traffic mishaps, 2 per cent died within 100 hours after being hurt. If this is true, and if at least 30 per cent of such casualties are traceable to alcohol, 24,000 Americans were needlessly and ruthlessly slaughtered by those who exercised what they consider their "right to drink."

With the announcement by President Eisenhower that the United States will refrain rom nuclear weapons tests for the resent, but not continue its formal noratorium, the efforts to secure a orkable and inspected treaty on nding tests enter a crucial phase.

Treaty needed to end nuclear weapons tests

The wording of the American announcement was intended to speed up he Geneva talks and increase pressure on the Russians. Unfortunately, n opposite effect is equally possible. The stated position of the British, hat they would not interrupt the noratorium as long as the talks coninue, is a more useful one.

Security affected

Every inspection system for disrmament undermines internal security systems. On the Soviet side, here is surely substantial fearfulness f the internal security effects. This actor probably plays a lesser, but till important, role on the American ide.

Every inspection system has limits f accuracy. Some of the limits on nstrumental observation can be ushioned by on-the-site inspection f events of doubtful meaning. Such nspection, however, clearly invokes he internal security effects noted bove, and is therefore underrated by he Soviet Union.

Is refinement for greater precision n detection systems a reasonable expectation in light of the present state f the technical arts involved?

The answer to this question must e an unqualified "yes." Russian willngness to consider means of improvng detection, manifest in the recent cientific meeting, is important in his respect. Provision for research nd development and for revision of nspection systems must be written nto all arms control agreements. The Draft Treaty being considered has such provisions.

Two kinds of demand have the effect of frustrating international arms control agreement. In the recent scientific meeting on detection of underground explosions, both the Soviet Union and the United States were unreasonable.

The Soviet Union proposed that seismic signals so large that they were meaningless be used to set the criteria for on-site inspection. They were in addition, unreasonable in not considering data from American tests, and in not examining the possibility of muffling explosions in excavated cavities.

The United States, on the other hand, suggested that signals so low as to be confused with background noise be used to establish the inspection criteria. Under this concept every disturbance would be eligible for on-site inspection, requiring unrealistic numbers of sorties.

A political question

Basically the question is a political one, and not a scientific one, in which the risks of any agreement must be weighed against the risks of having none. The possibility of muffling Kilotron-range underground explosions and the problem of detecting very small explosions must now be accepted as part of the "calculated risk." It should be emphasized, however, that a combination of on-site inspection and available instrumenta-

(continued on page 12)

WORLD PEACE

(continued from page 11)

tion will render it extraordinarily difficult to hide such tests.

It should also be noted that there is a wide discrepancy between what is theoretically possible and what is technically realistic. With regard to excavations to muffle explosions, no one has ever dug a hole as large as those suggested to muffle a 100-KT explosion.

If it should prove possible, the expense would exceed that of the nuclear device by hundreds of times, the excavation would require several years and would be difficult to hide. The same is true regarding explosions in "outer space."

Thirty on-site inspections per year in Russia, and a similar number in the United States, together with instrumentation now possible, provide sound initial measures for an inspection system. The quota of thirty inspections will involve random sampling of large and small signals, at the rate of about one every two weeks.

A first agreement of this sort will (a) establish the principle of mutual inspection, (b) result in installation of a degree of actual inspection from which lessons can be learned and precedents set, and (c) provide the world a "breathing spell" from the multiplication of nuclear powers and the drift toward nuclear war.

A treaty ending all nuclear tests under adequate controls remains a technically feasible possibility. The United State should not relent in its efforts to secure such a treaty.

(The above statement was written by *Dr. Seymour Melman* and *Dr. Hugh Wolf,* scientific advisors to the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 17 East 45 street, New York 17.)

• The New Jersey Council of Churches and Upsala college joined in sponsoring a conference on the church and world affairs and peace in late November, 1959. Among visiting leaders were Norman Thomas and Harold E. Stassen.

An address given by Dr. William C. Davidon at the North Central Christian Social Relations Briefing Conference of The Methodist Church, September 30, 1959.

(Part 2)

Weaponry, technology, science: life or death?

But we are moving in this direction. People are working feverishly to bring this situation into being. It will be taking place within the next few years. The task of putting such missiles into submarines, the Polaris system in the United States, the Golem in the Soviet Union, is largely completed. This will enable isolated crews of men, cut off from their countries for long periods of

time, in distant places under the oceans of the world, to have at their fingertips the means for wiping out the populations of the world. Once this comes to pass, it will be extremely difficult to change.

The spreading of nuclear weapons to more men, the widespread installation of missiles capable of turning the world's cities into crematoriums within an hour, are some of the developments now in advanced stages. There are others.

One is activity on new forms of biological and chemical warfare; $79,000,000 has been appropriated for the coming year for this work. Articles by General Creasy in *This Week* magazine and by General Rothchild in *Harpers,* June, 1959, and an editorial by Walter Murphy in *Chemical Engineering News,* July, are all examples of a campaign to convince the public of the acceptability of chemical and biological warfare.

A dangerous myth

Their myth is that this will provide greater freedom of action in resolving local conflicts. This is a dangerous myth. If men become convinced they can fight without disaster to resolve smaller conflicts, they will run risks that make major conflagrations more likely. You can take such a risk once or twice, but if it becomes a consistent pattern of behavior, if you endanger existence over and over again, the end to existence becomes increasingly certain.

If you play Russian Roulette with a gun pressed against your temple, you may expect to get away with it a couple of times. But if it is a steady policy, if you say for the decades ahead, "I will play Russian Roulette every year," then there is no longer any uncertainty about the final outcome.

There is substantial agreement on this: our present military policy is not a long range one . . . it will not last. We will end it rationally, or end with it. As we take repeated chances with local conflicts, as more countries get nuclear weapons, as nuclear armed missiles are set up ready to be fired momentarily, we all move towards world death.

Preventive war

In such a situation, men are driven to desperate policies. There have been discomforting discussions of whether the United States should strike first. Many years ago, Senator

WORLD PEACE

Flanders introduced a resolution in the U. S. Senate that we would not be the first to destroy cities and their inhabitants with thermonuclear weapons. This resolution was shelved.

In 1954, the *U. S. Army Combat Forces Journal* had a statement by Lloyd Norman that "If necessary, we will inflict the first blow, we will start a war in order to enjoy to the full the advantages of the initiative." Drew Pearson, commentating on the Hater report on December 18, 1957, said, "The arms race is not going favorably for the United States and this means we cannot afford to wait. Speaking plainly, this is preventive war."

In the *U. S. News and World Report*, Captain Puleston, special advisor to the Secretary of the Navy, said that the United States must 'reexamine its policy based on massive retaliation and draw up its own strategy on the principle of inflicting a forestalling blow."

In 1959 Neil McElroy, Secretary of Defense, said that there were circumstances that would call for the United States to strike first. This was confirmed by President Eisenhower. We must be aware of these rumblings, find out more about them, and challenge them openly.

But destruction is not the only consequence possible from the changes now taking place. Technology is also enabling us to leave the world of the past in which scarcity has been the norm.

In the past, simply to eke out food for minimum existence, to be unable to fight disease and plague, to fight off constant harassment, have kept men from knowing really human life. He could not experience the range and depth of human activity, knowledge, or emotion, nor build a society and values that advanced from generation to generation.

If men are to rise above the level of brutish animals on a worldwide basis and not on the backs of others, modern technology is essential to replace the misuse of humans. A life of scarcity is no longer inevitable.

Fifty years ago there was not enough coal and oil to fuel a world wide industrial revolution based on these as sources of energy. The Indian Scientist Bhabha has pointed out that if India were suddenly to acquire a modern industrial capacity based on these fuels, they would last only a few years and then run out.

We shall have to change some of our attitudes concerning the utilization of productivity. We have been concerned about meeting scarcities, so much so that we have become unable to cope with abundance. We have a society in which we limit food production to less than we are capable of growing, a society in which we have difficulty in utilizing our labor supply, a society in which in many ways we seek to cut down on productivity or to dispose of productivity by waste and artificial consumption.

Utilization of abundance

The parents who see their child die from a disease that could be cured with a few cents worth of medication do not think well of others who, as we have done, allow over a $100 billion worth of our potential industrial, human and agricultural resources go idle.

They do not think well of using large and well equipped plants which could be making life saving drugs

instead for the manufacture of chemical and biological poisons. Pleasant words and pleasing personalities cannot replace making the responses necessary for the purposeful utilization of abundance.

Beyond the need to keep from being blown up, beyond the need for productive utilization of resources, there is the need to apply science itself to the enobling of life. Science may be a unique human quest. The desire not to be killed, to have enough to eat, and to be free of disease are desires not unique to humans; these are needs we share with ants, monkeys, and dogs.

As humans, we have needs of our own. We need continuity from generation to generation, building upon the works of those who precede us, with concern for those who follow. We have desires to understand and appreciate the vastness and the unity of the world in which we live. We seek to deepen and broaden our range of experiences, to appreciate the feelings of others. Science can contribute to these needs.

Astronomy, as an example, is one of the oldest of sciences, and reflects man's longing for an understanding of the universe. People want to comprehend more than the objects of their daily lives, they seek to understand the regularities in the motions of the moon, and sun, and stars. As we become more sophisticated, we seek to know their composition, whether the phenomena which take place in these distant parts of the universe is of the same nature as those on earth.

Within just the past few decades, not only have we learned a vast number of facts about the world, but we have been extremely successful in achieving coherent and unified understanding of the most diverse situations. We no longer settle for separate disconnected explanations of isolated events; the moon does not do one thing because of one set of rules and atoms another because of a different set.

Science is not a large and fancy cookbook with all the recipes in it, and whenever you want to know about stars, atoms, worms, or bombs, you just look up the recipe on the right page and there is the prescription for that particular subject.

This is not the nature of the universe in which we live. One of the most striking features of our universe is the existence of fundamental concepts whose thorough understanding gives us powerful and comprehensive tools with which to explore the world.

(continued on page 14)

(continued from page 13)

Science can provide a clear example of what can be accomplished by men from all over the world over the centuries. Science gives us an example of the ways to ferret out mistakes and providing a means for change, and yet with stability, with continuity of effort and values.

A friendly universe

Our world today is in the midst of changes more rapid, changes filled with the possibilities for growth or destruction on an unprecedented scale. The cryptic telephone message from Compton in Chicago to Conant in Washington when the first nuclear reactor started successful operation on December 2, 1942 consisted of the prophetic words, "The Italian navigator has landed in the new world."

This meant that Fermi, who was the "Italian navigator," had successfully led the efforts to achieve the first self sustained nuclear reaction. The question was asked whether the natives were friendly, and the reply was that they were.

This symbolized the fact that the nuclear processes took place as the science built up by men from many countries over generations had predicted it would. The natives were indeed friendly, for we should remember that similar nuclear processes are responsible for the conditions making life on earth possible.

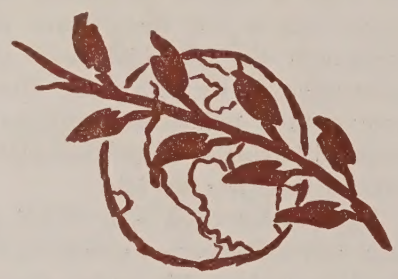
Our sun has been using nuclear processes to produce the heat and light necessary for the development of all life. These nuclear processes have powered the stars that have given man an awareness of the vastness and order in the universe, that have guided his ships and inspired his life.

The properties of elementary particles are responsible for all the properties of materials, from the colors of a rainbow to the structure of proteins, making possible all the physical, chemical, and biological processes that we are beginning to more fully understand.

The natives have been very friendly, and we need not assume that we have come into an inherently hostile world. The end to our ignorance or much of it brings with it new opportunities for growth and new responsibilities to use this knowledge wisely.

It is in this world that we can be of service to ourselves and to others by bringing to them a deeper awareness and appreciation of reality. We can help others to seek more enduring goals for themselves and their society than transient personal pleasures. We can speak out clearly against the acceptance of crematorium morality, the acceptance of one man's right to burn, tear apart, hundreds of millions of individuals as a method for resolving conflicts. In this new world, new maps are required.

We must study our traditions and guided by history, examine them carefully and critically so that they will be appropriate to our new situation. We can help men to see that they cannot find security for their lives, their children, their principles,



or for others by the threat of indiscriminate slaughter of populations. These are actions that will tax our every ability, insight, and conviction if we are to be successful. But the stakes are high enough to warrant the struggle.

(Dr. William C. Davidon is a theoretical physicist at the Argonne National Laboratory, chairman of the Chicago Atomic Scientists Association, and member of the third Pugwash Conference of International Scientists at Vienna.)

The above is the second part of Dr. Davidon's address. The first part was printed in CONTACT for January 15. The entire address may be obtained from the Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill., 10¢ each, $1 for 12, $5 for 100.

by

Daniel E. Taylor

Last year Mr. Khrushchev sought unsuccessfully to force our hand with the Berlin ultimatum. This year Mr. Eisenhower, yielding to certain advisers, resorts to power diplomacy in the day-by-day test moratorium. This move pressures the Russians. Their response is a gamble.

Protests in the Sahara will not deter France from testing, nor will she permit a test ban if it can be avoided. Meanwhile, due mainly to public concern, there will probably be no more nuclear air tests; perhaps no more such space tests.

Scientists Wolf and Melman, in urging completion of agreements for the cessation of nuclear weapons tests, point out that this would establish the principle of mutual inspection, enable the nations to learn from actual inspection, and reduce concern and tension over this issue.

In regard to the current problem of underground tests, they further point out:

That the demand for flawless reliability such as we seek presumes an absolute security that we expect nowhere else in life.

That any inspection system affects internal security.

That the same efforts and funds would have been better spent on improving methods of detection instead of evolving modes of evasion.

*That our argument about confu*sion with earthquakes relates to small tests, while we currently want larger tests to perfect the ICBM.

That muffling tests in an underground crater is theoretically possible but technically unrealistic. The expense of digging a cavern for a medium size explosion would cost hundreds of times that of the nuclear device tested, would require several years, and soon be public knowledge.

That 30 on-site inspections per year in each country would mean one every two weeks.

. . . at your service

PAMPHLETS

Register Christian Opinion—1960 edition, order from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington 2, D. C.; $.10 each, $1 per dozen, $7.50 per 100, $50 per 1000.

In a session when Congress faces many significant issues, Christians will want to exercise responsible citizenship in an effective and efficient way.

The 1960 edition of the booklet "Register Christian Opinion" aims at helping citizens to quickly locate names, addresses, or committee assignments of Senators and Representatives.

Four social action agencies of The Methodist Church, the Woman's Division of Christian Service and the Boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social and Economic Relations, distribute the booklet.

It includes complete listings of Senators by states, Representatives by state and district, and the membership roster of important standing committees of the House and Senate. A helpful introduction discusses how Christians can meet their responsibilities as citizens.

Disarmament Packet — by the general Board of World Peace, obtain from that board, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill., $1.

In 1960 disarmament is the major concern of the peace organizations of the United States and of the world. Those related to the Consultative Peace Council have joined hands in a Program for Disarmament.

Carl Soule of the Board of World Peace is serving as a member of the Advisory committee. John Swomley is acting as director. The American Friends Service Committee is contributing money. The Church of the Brethren is making a secretary available to the director.

Those wishing to receive special bulletins on disarmament developments from this group should write at once to Program for Disarmament, Box 271, Nyack, New York.

Disarmament Study Kit—by the board of World Peace of the East Wisconsin Conference, order guide from Mr. Lawrence Giese, 3018 N. Stowell Ave., Milwaukee 11, Wis., $1.

This is a collection of materials designed to help the leader of a group of churchmen discuss the crucial issue of the year—disarmament.

CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

February

5-7—MSM seminar on Social Drinking and Alcohol Problems; Sioux Falls, S. D.

6—Christian Social Relations Workshop, Dearborn, Mich.

9-12—Alcohol and Gambling Legislative seminar, Washington, D. C.

13—Christian Social Relations workshop, Flint, Mich.

16-19—Churchmen's Washington seminar, Washington, D. C.

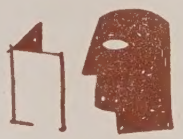
16—Rehabilitation of Alcoholics seminar, First Methodist church, New Ulm, Minn.

21—Christian Social Relations workshop, Grayling, Mich.

21-24—North Iowa conference series on Christian Social Relations; Cedar Rapids, Oelwein, Humboldt, and Cherokee respectively.

22-26—Washington Seminar, Wisconsin Conference Board of Christian Social Relations, for Methodists in Wisconsin Conference, contact your pastor.

29—North Carolina Conference on Christian Social Concerns, joint project for the North Carolina Conference Social Action boards, St. Paul's Methodist Church, Goldsboro, N. C.



BOOKS

Inspection for Disarmament—an excellent 300 page book written by Seymour Melman, author of an article in the section on world peace of this issue. It was published by Columbia university Press in 1958 and may be obtained through the Methodist Publishing House for $6.00.

The Arms Race—by Phillip Noel-Baker, the Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1959, is also strongly recommended. It is the most comprehensive book on the subject of disarmament available. Published by Oceana Publications for $6.00, it may also be obtained through the MPH.

Suggestions for writing a letter to the editor

Editors of most newspapers make provision for the public to be heard through letters-to-the-editor columns.

Readership surveys show that these letters are among the best read features in the newspaper. When a letter of yours appears on the editorial page, you probably have the largest audience you will ever address. Let's estimate its size.

A small town weekly may have a circulation of 2,000. A metropolitan daily may have as many as a million or two. Multiply the circulation by 2 (this is conservative; the Hearst papers say 3) to get the number of readers. Now divide by 4, and you

(continued on page 16)

...at your service

(continued from page 15)

have the approximate size of your audience.

Here are some suggestions which can help in writing the kind of letter that is most likely to receive favorable consideration on the editorial desk:

(1) If possible, use a typewriter, and double space the lines. Write only on one side of the paper. If you have no typrewriter, write with ink, plainly and neatly. Do not crowd words or lines.

(2) Express your thoughts as clearly and concisely as possible. Editors usually prefer letters of no more than 200 or 250 words, although longer letters may be accepted if they are thought to have sufficient reader interest.

(3) Deal with only one topic in a letter. It should be timely and newsworthy. Be sure your meaning is clear. Use as simple words as possible. Short words, short sentences, short paragraphs, make for easier reading.

(4) Plan carefully your first sentence. Aim to make it short and interesting. If you begin with a reference to a news item, editorial, or letter in the paper addressed, your letter at once has added interest for the editor. This, however, is not always feasible nor absolutely necessary.

(5) If you write to criticize, begin with a word of appreciation, agreement or praise. Don't be merely critical; end your letter with some constructive suggestion.

(6) Avoid violent language. A calm, constructive presentation of your thought is more persuasive than ranting. It is possible to be frank but friendly.

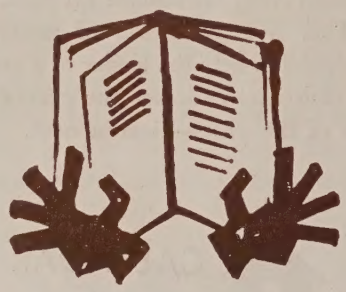
(7) Help supply the truth that may be omitted or slanted in reporting the news or editorializing on it. You can render a valuable service to the public by presenting the news and views on peace that may ordinarily be given little or no attention by the press.

(8) Don't hesitate to use a relevant personal experience to illustrate a point. When rightly told it can be persuasive.

(9) Bring moral judgements to bear upon the issues confronting the nation and the world. Appeal to the reader's sense of fair play, justice and mercy.

(10) You can also make appropriate changes in your letter and send it to editors of newspapers in other cities. When doing so, always send first copies, never carbons. As a rule, do not send exactly the same letter to different papers in the same city.

(11) Always sign your name and give your address. You can use a pen



name or initials for publication, but the editor must know the source of the letter. Don't be unduly timid about signing your name. The times call for a fearless witness for peace and justice.

(12) Don't give up looking for your letter too soon. It may not appear for 10 days or even longer. Don't be discouraged if your letter is not printed. It reached the editor, and that is worth something. He has had the benefit of your thinking. He may have had too many letters on the same subject or just too many letters to print yours. Try again. If one letter in 10 is accepted you have reached an audience large enough to make your effort worth while, but your score will probably be better than that.

(This helpful advice was composed by J. Stuart Innerst and is available in leaflet form from the Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second St., N.E., Washington 2, D. C., 2 cents each.)

temperance training

Clinical training for pastors who wish to better understand and help alcoholics is available at Keeley Institute in Greensboro, N. C. The program involves a 10 day period of supervised counseling sessions with alcoholics, using resource persons at Keeley. Therapy at Keeley brings together the desciplines of medicine, psychiatry, nursing, the Christian ministry, social work, Alcoholics Anonymous and recreation.

Interested pastors may enroll for either of the 10-day training periods. They will be held January 4-14, January 18-28, February 1-11, February 15-25, March 7-17, March 21-31, and during similar 10 day periods throughout the remainder of the year. A limited number of pastors may be accepted at a time. Total cost is $50, which includes room and meals.

Leadership includes Dr. Ben Fortune, staff physician; Mrs. William Boothe, administrator; Dr. Robert Dovenmuchle, psychiatrist; Mrs. Juanita Tobin, R.N.; Reverend P. W. Aitkin, chaplain, Duke Hospital; Reverend E. F. Bredley, chaplain, Keeley Institute, and others.

Write to The Keeley Institute, 447 W. Washington Street, Greensboro, N. C., for further details and a descriptive brochure on the program.

interboard training

The General Boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social and Economic Relations have scheduled five regional briefing conferences for district and conference leaders in 1960. The dates and locations of these conferences are as follows:

South Central, August 1-4, Mt. Sequoyah, Ark.

South Eastern, September 13-15, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Western, September 20-22, Hollywood, Calif.

North Central, September 27-29, Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich.

North Eastern, November 1-3, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.